

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION

Reporting Period: 24 June – 7 July 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

UNHCR undertook a joint border monitoring mission at the eight major entry points in the Buhigwe and Kigoma districts, Kigoma region. The mission covered Kitanga, Kigadye, Herushingo, Kilelema Migongo, Birahu, Manyovu and Kibirizi ports. The mission observed that the number of new arrivals has dropped significantly, amongst other reasons, reportedly due to tighter border controls inside Burundi. Most new arrivals came from the provinces of Makamba, Gitega, Rutana, Kayogoro, and Bujumbura. These new arrivals stated that they have fled due to insecurity and related threats, which include harassment and intimidation.

UNHCR is currently hosting the Energy and Environment Mission from 4 to 11 July 2016 in Kigoma region. The mission was led by the Energy and Environment officers from UNHCR Headquarters and will focus on all three refugee camps in Kigoma region. The mission is a follow up to the Protection and Environment Mission conducted in December 2015 and aimed at identifying the best set of solutions to address the issues of deforestation and protection linked to firewood collection.

UNHCR received information about spontaneous return to Burundi from Nyarugusu refugee camp in June 2016. The team reviewed a list of some 35 individuals as recorded by the Immigration Officers. A rapid tracking system was established, in collaboration with officials from Immigration and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), to record basic bio-data i.e. name, sex, age, camp, final destination, and ID documents of returning individuals/families for better analysis. The authorities promised to share the data on a weekly basis with UNHCR.

KEY FIGURES

As of 7 July 2016

145,914

Total Burundian population of concern

143,081

Total Burundian population post influx

64,409

Total Burundian population in Nyarugusu Camp (Pre-Influx + Influx)

55,413

Total population in Nduta Camp

26,065

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

27

Total population in Lumasi Transit Site



The new arrival figure from various entry points covering the period of 24 June to 7 July 2016 stands at 197 refugees out of which 79 percent were women and children and 21 percent were men. The main contributing factors for the flight reportedly include arbitrary arrests, torture, targeted killings and harassment as well as intimidation.

UNHCR partner, the Women Legal Aid Center (WLAC), continues to provide legal assistance, including representation in and out of court, advice, interpretation service and coaching for persons of concern who came in contact with the law. During the reporting period, 21 cases were processed of which 15 were registered in Nduta refugee camp and six cases in Mtendeli refugee camp. At the Kibondo Central Prison, there were 20 male persons of concern serving various sentences with 50 percent of the cases related to leaving camps without permission. The other cases included aggravated assault, theft of property, destruction of personal property and attempted murder.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

In Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps, in coordination with UNHCR, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Plan International conducted safety audits that focused on identifying security risks regarding SGBV. The safety mapping is a key method to identify the most at risk locations. Orientation sessions were done with all facilitators prior to the exercise which explained in detail the purpose and tools used and included a series of focus group discussions, key informant interviews and community mapping. The findings and recommendations would help in identifying the 'security hotspots' for installation of additional solar lights.

Following the site visits to the three firewood collection areas in Nduta refugee camp, UNHCR and IRC had a joint meeting with MHA to seek approval for the establishment of tool banks that will provide women and girls urgently needed tools for chopping firewood. MHA assured its full support and all parties agreed to call a meeting with zone leaders, women and youth representatives as well as representatives of the recently established Child Protection Committees to discuss location of the sites and regulation regarding the collection of firewood to enhance safety and security of women and girls.

UNHCR and partners continue to collaborate with the police to increase patrolling and to alert women and adolescent girls not to walk alone when collecting firewood or to be careful while on the move. Security messages are distributed to communities through all existing outreach mechanisms on a daily basis.

The Department of Natural Resources in Kasulu district along with the Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO) are conducting a survey regarding available firewood around Nyarugusu refugee camp so that arrangements can be put in place to harvest the firewood. The report is expected to be finalized in the second week of July 2016.

The SGBV Sub Working Group further shared a mapping exercise which had been conducted to identify particular areas of risk. The Community Watch teams (*sungu sungu*) were also engaged to increase active patrolling in such areas. Since refugees and asylum-seekers are not permitted to leave the refugee camps without permission, Community Watch patrols in the densely vegetated areas are not possible. The police from neighboring village's posts agreed to increase patrolling. However, they have highlighted the needs of additional resources for motorbikes.

During a meeting of the Nyarugusu Security Task Force, MHA and the police made commitments to enhance patrolling and enforce the camp by-laws to enhance security measures and address issues around alcohol and substance abuse, public displays of pornographic materials and exploitation.

With the objective to discuss solutions to the ongoing challenges that hinders access to justice, a meeting was organized by IRC at the Gender and Child Protection Desk in the police station A in Nyarugusu refugee camp. Focus was made on how medical findings should be documented and how improvement could be made regarding investigation process. The discussion was supported by UNHCR and Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (TRCS).

WLAC developed outreach materials to assist in the dissemination of information about marriage practices and procedures for the dissolution of marriage under Tanzanian law to address confusion. Weekly broadcasts continue on Radio Kwizera organized by WLAC involving the police and the magistrate.

WLAC conducted a meeting with 56 students (28 f/28 m) within the age range of 13 to 17 years old on the effects of child marriage. On this issue, the Tanzania's High Court ruled that two sections of the 1971 Marriage Act that allow girls to marry at 15 with parental consent and 14 with the permission of a court, were unconstitutional. This is a landmark decision, supporting efforts of UNHCR and partners to address early marriage.

In line with the activities of Communicating with Communities (CWC), UNHCR, IRC, WLAC, TRCS and the police are broadcasting a series of SGBV magazine programmes through Radio Amani, a community radio station in Nyarugusu refugee camp run by refugees. Each week a discussion on a new topic related to SGBV is aired which also provide an opportunity for listeners to place a call to share comments and ask questions. The comments and questions are then addressed on the next pre-recorded show. Thus far, the program has been well received which subsequently initiated community dialogues.

Regarding ongoing capacity building activities, a training program was delivered to 18 staff of International Organization for Migration's (IOM) who are responsible for transportation management of refugees from border entry points. The training included basic introduction to SGBV, child protection and other protection issues.

IRC conducted a three-day training on that topic in all three camps, involving incentive and national staff to improve SGBV case management. Focus was on SGBV classification, improvement of case management skills and strengthening of established referral mechanisms. Furthermore, priority was given to identify existing gaps and challenges and improve case follow-up and case closure. It is expected that this will address and remedy past gaps.

IRC also conducted a training for religious and cultural leaders in all three camp sites which aimed to strengthen SGBV prevention through increased community engagement. The training focused on creating better understanding on SGBV, in particular on how to support SGBV survivors and influence behavioral change concerning gender roles and underlying power dynamics. The training was implemented successfully with commitments made by the religious and cultural leaders to continue dialogue in all locations.

During the reporting period, the Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) and Women's Economic and Social Empowerment (EASE) activities continue in all locations according to the established roll-out plan. EMAP discussions with established women's groups were initiated and will continue for the next eight weeks with a list of topics to be covered each week. Meanwhile, the EASE programme is also advancing, with meetings conducted during the reporting period, bringing together women who agreed to participate. At this stage, the programme is focusing on the planning and management of the women's social funds and savings.

Similarly, as part of the women empowerment programme, literacy and language classes continue to be conducted across all locations on a weekly basis as well as vocational courses on tailoring, bakery, dancing, singing and sports.

With the aim of strengthening SGBV response services, the psychosocial group counseling for SGBV survivors has been expanded during the reporting period. UNHCR and IRC are working on a roll out plan to further expand these group sessions to address large number of cases in need of more long-term psychosocial support.

Youth

The construction of one youth center each in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps has started during the reporting period.

During the week of 4 July 2016, there are 200 most vulnerable adolescents/youths who have received dignity kits in Mtendeli refugee camp. The distribution will continue on 11 July 2016 to cover the remaining 25 most vulnerable adolescents/youths who have missed the previous distribution for various reasons.

The practical sessions of vocational training programme in soap making, bread making and tailoring for 180 youth (90 f/90 m) is currently being implemented. Another group of 30 male youths were identified and registered to take

part in the carpentry training which will start during the week of 11 July 2016. Another group of 220 (80 f/140 m) adolescent/youth refugees have been registered to attend the upcoming life-skills training programme. Peer educators continue to conduct meetings and home visits to create awareness on HIV/AIDS, Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) and SGBV issues concerning youth. There is a total of 45 (20 f/25 m) youth refugees and adolescents that have been reached through these activities in both Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

Child Protection

A series of Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps from 24 June to 7 July 2016. There were 45 (22 f/23 m) unaccompanied and separated children in Nduta refugee camp that have been included in the assessments. Meanwhile, the assessments were also conducted in Mtendeli refugee camp for a total of 41 (23 f/18 m) unaccompanied and separated children.

When combined with the previous assessments, Plan International registered a cumulative figure of 4,201 (1,614 f/2,587 m) unaccompanied and separated children out of which 1,261 (425 f/836 m) are unaccompanied children and 922 (424 f/498 m) are separated children in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

During the reporting week, Plan International handled 31 referral cases (16 f/15 m) with support of UNHCR, Caritas, IRC, TRCS and Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF). Furthermore, 88 cases were identified and reported by Child Protection Committees for a range of issues which include complaints about ration card, school dropout, complaint of unaccompanied minor, physical violence and case of child marriage.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

In Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps, about 8,000 PSNs have been registered with at least 65 percent of them being female refugees. HelpAge has established a new Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) center to improve its services to PSNs in the camps.

The latrine assessment in collaboration with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) partners is ongoing to review the latrine standards in relation to hygiene and access particularly to PSNs. All education and shelter partners will meet to review a request from HelpAge to ensure that schools and other shelters/infrastructure are designed in a PSN friendly manner.

Connectivity

In response to Tanzanian Communications and Regulatory Authority decision to switch off all mobile phones that did not meet the required standard on 16 June 2016, a quick assessment was undertaken during the reporting period to ascertain the impact of the switch off exercise on the refugees. Results from Nyarugusu refugee camp indicates that several mobile phones that belongs to the refugees were switched off. The refugees have complained that they are unable to contact relatives and unable to retrieve contact details of family and friends.

Oxfam has installed a Solar system, Mobisol, providing mobile charging solution to refugees to reduce difficulties associated with charging of mobile phones. As part of providing access to income, Oxfam will procure mobile chargers and identify specific refugees who will be engaged in providing charging services to their fellow refugees. Once the chargers have been procured, it will provide 200 watt of energy which can charge up to 126 phones per day.

Oxfam intends to undertake an assessment to determine the minimum expenses of refugees on making phone calls. The information will be included in the survey to provide an understanding on the importance refugees place on connectivity.



Health and Nutrition

Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) and Under 5 Mortality Rates (U5MR) remain under the emergency threshold of less than 1 death per 1000 persons per month.

During the reporting period, one HIV case was identified through the registration activities conducted in Ngara Reception Centre. This case was referred to Care and Treatment Center (CTC) Nyamiaga Hospital. The person of concern has reportedly received anti-retro viral (ARV) treatment.

Community awareness and sensitization on yellow fever in all camps are ongoing during the reporting period. This exercise was conducted following the reported outbreak of yellow fever in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Training programme on case identification and screening was also conducted for health workers assigned at entry points. In addition, discussions are ongoing to vaccinate all new arrivals coming from yellow fever endemic countries.

Following completion of the CTC building construction in Mtendeli refugee camp, care and treatment services for HIV/AIDS patients have now started. There are approximately 123 HIV positive patients enrolled for treatment out of which 72 patients are receiving the ARV treatment and the remaining 51 patients are receiving Cotrimoxazole to prevent opportunistic infection.

During the reporting period, one additional health post was opened to provide Out-Patient Department (OPD) services. There are now four health posts and one main hospital operational in Mtendeli refugee camp. The OPD at the main hospital is running a specialized clinic to provide treatment and care for HIV/AIDS, TB, SGBV and the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) as well as other types of treatment and care.

The Regional Medical Officer (RMO) for Kigoma region visited Nduta refugee camp during the reporting period together with all health partners and stakeholders in the refugee operation. During his visit, the joint team toured the main hospital including various wards and departments. He commended UNHCR, the health partner, MSF and all other stakeholders for the support and contribution on the provision of health services in the camp.

Education

The following table illustrates the number of Burundian refugee students' enrolled and actual attendance in the three refugee camps:

Description	Camp	Students Enrolled in Schools			Students Attending Schools		
		F	M	Total	F	M	Total
Pre-school	Nyarugusu	1,058	993	2,051	1,081	1,777	2,258
	Nduta	373	607	980	373	607	980
	Mtendeli	160	163	323	98	84	182
Primary schools	Nyarugusu	13,385	12,734	26,119	10,041	9,848	19,889
	Nduta	9,409	8,474	17,883	9,409	8,474	17,883
	Mtendeli	2,370	2,772	5,142	2,248	2,164	4,412
Secondary Schools	Nyarugusu	2,775	3,070	5,845	2,616	2,295	4,911
	Nduta	780	155	935	780	155	935
	Mtendeli	385	882	1,267	254	533	767
Total		30,695	29,850	60,545	26,900	25,937	52,217

In addition to the aforementioned figures, there are 2,258 (1,081 f/1,177 m) children within the age group of 3 to 5 years old, which equals to 31 percent of the total figure of the children in the camp, who were registered at eight Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

IRC is constructing 35 blocks of latrine for all schools in Nyarugusu refugee camp. IRC is also in the process of fabricating school desks and finalizing the Bill of Quantity (BOQ) for construction of new classrooms in the camp. The construction of classrooms is anticipated to start during the week of 11 July 2016.

Through joint advocacy by UNICEF and UNHCR, the Burundian Ministry of Education has accepted to hold examinations for the Burundian students in all refugee camps. The National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) will organize and invigilate the examinations. A total of 1,797 students in Nyarugusu, 898 students in Nduta and 224 students in Mtendeli refugee camp in grades 9, 10, 13 and 14 will sit for the examination in August 2016.

Food

The World Food Program (WFP) anticipated a breakdown of super cereal with sugar for the period of July to September 2016. The breakdown will disrupt the provision of food for General Food Distribution (GFD), maternal child health/nutrition, ARV and in-patient department beneficiaries. WFP does not observe retroactive distribution of food rations.

WFP has switched from super cereal to micronutrient powder for children within the age range of 24 to 59 months old as of July 2016. Currently, there are sensitization activities ongoing in all camps about the benefits of micronutrient powder.

The GFD in Nduta refugee camp is planned to start during the week of 11 July 2016. This will be the last bimonthly distribution of food as WFP will switch to a 28-day cycle of distribution.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

Water

During the reporting period, UNHCR and WASH partners supplied an average of 28 liters of water per day per refugee in Nyarugusu refugee camp through 1,152 water collection points. Oxfam has finalized the installation of new tap stands in zone 8.

The Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) monitoring at different locations in Nyarugusu refugee camp is being carried out with regular testing of water samples. All tested samples in water point levels concluded the FRC level of more than 0.3 milligram per liter, whereas in household level only 271 out of 441 samples were found with 0.3 milligram per liter and only 20 samples found with less than 0.1 milligram per liter. UNHCR WASH team has recommended all partners to maintain minimum FRC level of 0.5 milligram per liter for water points.

MSF-H is currently implementing its exit strategy in Nduta refugee camp by reducing the amount of water distributed through their water network and gradual phase out of predetermined tap stands. As MSF-H will handover the water services responsibility to Oxfam in Nduta refugee camp, Oxfam has gradually increased their pumping hours to ensure that there is no gap of water supplies. The current water distribution in Nduta refugee camp stands at 25 liters per person per day.

The Refugee Water Committee for zones 1 to 7 in Nduta refugee camp was trained on water management to address wastage of water. The Committee will be instrumental in ensuring that water from tap stands will not be utilized for kitchen gardens or production of mud bricks. It will also be responsible to maintain cleanliness at the tap stands and reporting of any breakages or leaks.

Construction of a water project for the local village of Kumhasha situated adjacent to Nduta refugee camp has started. The project is aimed at providing alternative water source to the local community freeing existing source for exclusive use of refugees in the camp.

The machinery for the fourth borehole is being transported from Dar es Salaam to Mtendeli refugee camp for installation. Another borehole is in the process of being drilled by MSF-H. The anticipated water supply capacity in Mtendeli refugee camp upon completion of these two boreholes construction will raise coverage for the existing 26,065 to approximately 35,000 persons of concern. The current water distribution rate stands at 22 liters per person per day with three operational boreholes. The objective is to find sufficient water for the projected population of 50,000 refugees in Mtendeli refugee camp.

MSF-H has started to engage the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS) to take over water distribution operation particularly related to the MSF-H phase out planned in Mtendeli refugee in September 2016. A meeting was held between UNHCR and TCRS to improve service provision within the WASH sector in Mtendeli refugee camp.

UNHCR has engaged a hydro-geologist to assist in compiling the geophysical survey findings conducted in Karago refugee camp to assess the availability of water source.

Sanitation

26 family shared household latrines have been constructed and 78 family latrines have been decommissioned by Oxfam GB and the Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) during the reporting week in Nyarugusu refugee camp. As of 7 June 2016, 14,792 family shared latrines are functional out of which 9,814 are located within the Congolese sites and 4,978 in the Burundian sites. The average latrine coverage in the camp stands at 1:8.72 persons.

There are 15 bathing shelters which have been constructed and 34 bathing shelters which have been decommissioned in Nyarugusu refugee camp. In addition, there are six new institutional latrines which have been constructed and 10 institutional latrines which have been decommissioned. The construction of institutional latrines in three schools is currently ongoing.

A series of hygiene promotion activities were carried out in Nyarugusu refugee camp during the reporting period which include 32,435 buckets and jerry cans cleaned by TWESA and Oxfam, 532 general cleaning campaigns organized and implemented in the different parts of the camp by hygiene promoters and 2,474 households visited by the hygiene promoters/community volunteers. Moreover, there are 2,658 latrines monitored by latrine supervisors; 1,910 household latrines cleaned; 50 Focused Group Discussion conducted; 35 hygiene sessions conducted and 10,872 refugees reached through the health and hygiene awareness sessions with particular focus on Malaria prevention.

The preparation to cast individual family latrine's slabs is almost completed in Nduta refugee camp. The current latrine coverage for family shared latrines in Nduta refugee camp stands at 1:19 persons.

Shelter and Site Planning

The two shelter implementing partners, TWESA and African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) have started fixing the family shelters at zone 8 in Nyarugusu refugee camp utilizing spaces, now vacant, from where refugees have been relocated to Mtendeli refugee camp. The partners have also started to develop neighbourhoods according to Nyarugusu refugee camp's new layout.

The site has been demarcated for the fabrication of mud bricks for construction of transitional shelters in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The mud brick samples have been produced by using various soil samples to test its strengths and suitability before the commencement of construction work. TWESA and IRC has produced 290 and 112 moulds respectively.

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) continue to construct transitional shelter in Nduta refugee camp. So far, 50 of the 64 pilot transitional shelters have been completed. The target for the next round of construction has been agreed and shared by the Camp Management to AIRD. AIRD has also started the mobilization of resources to construct additional transitional shelters in Nduta refugee camp.

A shelter coordination meeting focusing on transitional shelter construction was held on 1 July 2016. The design consisting of corrugated iron sheet was communicated as the agreed design during the meeting.

Access to Energy / the Environment

An energy saving stove assessment is currently being conducted by UNHCR in Nyarugusu refugee camp aligned with the Energy and Environment Mission led by technical experts from UNHCR Headquarters. The parameters which have been tested include the benefits of energy saving stoves from the perspective of refugees, challenges faced in the collection of firewood and the extent of knowledge on construction of the mud stove amongst the refugees.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

UNHCR Livelihoods Mission took place in Kigoma region from 4 to 15 July 2016. The mission aimed to explore current and potential Livelihoods opportunities and to conduct interviews related to the Livelihoods Annual Minimum Criteria Compliance Assessment (MCCA).

During the reporting period, a Livelihoods and Market Survey was completed in collaboration with DRC, Oxfam, IRC, and Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNT). The preliminary report is planned to be shared in the last week of July 2016.

The meeting with the Host Community Leaders in Maloregwa village was held during the reporting period where the community has agreed to allocate a piece of land for the construction of Vocational Training Centre. Subsequently, the negotiation with Kibondo District Commissioner over the land to be used to construct a Vocational Training Centre in Nduta refugee camp is ongoing.

There are 300 Entrepreneurship trainees that have been selected from 1,900 applications (197 f/103 m) received by GNT. The priority was given to individuals where people have the skills but lack the capital and knowledge on running the businesses. The lists of PSNs and women were shared by HelpAge and IRC to accommodate vulnerable individuals to the training. The orientation for the entrepreneurship training was conducted on 7 July 2016. Meanwhile, the three-month long training will start from 11 July 2016. During the training, 20 trainees will be selected and trained to become facilitators after the first round of the training has been finalized. The training will be conducted in two separate locations, one at GNT' office and another one at the DRC Community Centre in Kibondo district from Monday to Friday on a weekly basis. The training consists of three-tier approach (theory, field trips and business development) where trainees will be provided with the skills to develop their business ideas.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

During the reporting period Mtendeli refugee camp received three convoys of refugees relocated from Nyarugusu refugee camp with a total number of 2,481 individuals. Meanwhile, UNHCR and DRC continue to receive new arrivals from the borders on a daily basis. As of 7 July 2016, 25,691 individuals have been registered in the database.

UNHCR, DRC, MHA and the police met in the MHA office on 28 June 2016 to discuss the holding of Community Watch Team's elections in Mtendeli refugee camp. In zone 2, the election of Community Watch Team has been completed with the result of 52 leaders being elected. The election in zone 3 will start shortly.

On 30 June 2016, UNHCR, MHA and DRC held a meeting to discuss a way forward in implementing the Community Watch Team's initiative. DRC was tasked to develop the awareness tools and start the sensitization exercise at least two weeks prior in each zone with elected leaders.

The Camp Management Team of Mtendeli refugee camp has observed a low water availability at the storage in the camp from 07:00 to 00:00 and 14:00 to 18:00. UNHCR and WASH partners in Mtendeli refugee camp will discuss and agree on a solution to resolve this issue during the next WASH Sector Working Group meeting.

TCRS has started the construction of new latrines at the Reception Centre in Mtendeli refugee camp including in the mass shelter zone. Meanwhile, the construction of latrines for staff at the Reception Centre has also commenced.

Logistics and Core Relief Items (CRIs) / Non-Food Items (NFIs)

After a long delay, a general soap distribution was conducted to refugees in the last week of June 2016 in Nyarugusu refugee camp. Each person of concern received two soap bars at 500 grams each. The last few beneficiaries among the new caseload who have not received the soap bars will receive their rations during the first week of July 2016. Meanwhile, the soaps will also be distributed in Nduta refugee camp during the week of 11 July 2016.

The field data collection on the post-distribution monitoring of NFIs in Nduta refugee camp was held from 27 June to 30 June 2016. There are six organizations comprising of UNHCR and partners that collaborated in ensuring the field exercise was completed. The compilation of data in soft copy continue with the data analysis anticipated for completion soon.

Programme

Save the Children and HelpAge have received confirmation of funding for proposals submitted to the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM).

Safety and Security

On 29 June 2016, UNHCR WASH partner, TWESA, conducted a distribution of soap in Nyarugusu camp, zone 8 for the Burundian refugees. Due to a disturbance during distribution, a police officer and two security guards from TWESA were injured. Some police officers reportedly fired tear gasses which resulted to eight female refugees being hospitalized due to shock. While investigations are ongoing, 14 suspects have been arrested by the police in connection to the incident and have been sent to court on 4 July 2016.

On 2 July 2016, a 19 years old male youth who reportedly attempted to steal and/or sabotage the water tap in Mtendeli refugee camp was detained. Investigations are ongoing.

External Relations, Events and Coordination

Preparations are underway to receive a high level U.S. Delegation visit which will be led by Her Excellency, Ms. Pamela Hamamoto, Ambassador for U.S. Mission in Geneva to Kigoma region from 11 to 14 July 2014.

Administration and Staffing

The following new arrivals and departures were reported:

1. The newly recruited UNHCR Field Associate, Mr. Boniface Bendankeha has started his duty in Mtendeli refugee camp on 1 July 2016;
2. The new Project Coordinator for MSF-H, Mr. Sam Turner has arrived during the week of 7 July 2016; and
3. A newly recruited Project Officer for GNT, Mr. Adili Machali has started during the reporting week.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP



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UNHCR, sister UN agencies and partners are grateful for the generous contributions of donors in support of the Burundian refugees in 2015-2016.

UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Reform, Delivering as One initiative and participates in the -UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2011-2016, providing leadership for the Refugee Programme Working Group comprised of WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and IOM. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs, its direct counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining excellent and productive relations with other Government agencies.

Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the Burundi refugee emergency in Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive the protection and assistance they require through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

Partners working on the humanitarian response in Tanzania are as follows: the Government of Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs (**MHA**), Refugee Services Department (**RSD**), Ministry of Health (**MOH**), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (**ADRA**), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (**AIRD**), Alima Soigner Ensemble (**ALIMA**), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organisation (**CEMDO**), Church World Service (**CWS**), Danish Refugee Council (**DRC**), Good Neighbours Tanzania (**GNT**), Help Age International, International Committee of the Red Cross (**ICRC**), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (**IFRC**), International Organisation for Migration (**IOM**), International Rescue Committee (**IRC**), Medecins Sans Frontieres (**MSF**) Belgium, Switzerland and Holland), Oxfam Great Britain (**Oxfam GB**), Plan International, Relief to Development Society (**REDESO**), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (**TRCS**), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (**TCRS**), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (**TWESA**), the United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**), the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (**UNICEF**), the World Health Organisation (**WHO**), Women's Legal Aid Centre (**WLAC**), the World Food Programme (**WFP**) and World Vision.

UNHCR and partners are grateful to the Government and people of Tanzania for their generosity and long standing commitment to hosting refugees.

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